# NEW YORK HERALD.

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BTOPPANI HALL-TABLEAUX OF NEW ENGLAND. OLYMPIC -PANORAMA OF INCLAND.

New York, Sunday, January 26, 1851.

### The Union Party - Another Reported Fatiure .- What Next !

It is now very well known that, as reported

the Herald at the time, there was an atsempt some three weeks ago to get up a Union organization and a Union party, all over the country, and all this preparatory to a Union weket for 1852. It is now understood very well that this Union movement was to have commenced at Washington, in a great Union, lawabiding mass meeting, on the 224 of February, the anniversary of the birth-day of the Father of his country, and of the battle of Buena Vista. Georgas had appointed her delegates ; but the plan was not quite ripe when it was disclosed in the New York Herald, with the patriotic object of aiding in the good work of forming a grand Union party, for the suppression, by the mere force of public opinion, of all agitation, North and South. the plan was not ripe-the democrats took the alarm. Father Ritchie denounced the thing to be a humbug, or a sheer invention, or some thing of that sert; and the old jog-trot Nasional Intelligencer thought the very idea was injudicious, and would give too much importance nothe agitators. Gen. Foote came out with a letter. explaining and rejudiating the movement; and the Georgia delegation to Washington were left high and dry, like an oyster sloop at low tide.

The Union Safety Committee of this great and glorious city, however, have kept up the fire-Mayor Kingsland has promulgated a Union Con-vention for the glorious 224. The recent dinner to Ex-Governor Young, has given a wonderful impetus to the Union movement, and the downfall of Seward and his pullification allies. Greeley, who has been dodging in and out, be tween free soil and the compromises—between obedience to the laws and pullification—is very reasibly inclining to the Silver Greys and the administration platform. At this rate of improvement, we shall soon have him down upon Seward and his destructive doctrines in a manper which will completely take the wind out of the sails of our diplomatic cotemporary of Wall street, who seems to be crowded into a very tight corner. We have great hopes of Greeley yet. Give him a chance, and he will come out and head the Union movement at the eleventh hour, as he did the nomination of General Taylor. Consistency is, of course, out of the question; but his patriotism may always be reopposite game is a losing bush ness. The Union Safety Committee, the surrender of Henry Long, and the dinner, and the develope ments at the dinner, to Covernor Young, have had a very scothing influence over the mind of Greeley. A purely vegetable diet for a month could not have cooled him down more sensibly. His fits and starts and galvanic antics, are not half so obstroperous as about the time of the November election. He is evidently among the mourners, and will come out a convert and an apostle of the Union party, if he has only half a chance.

But the effect of the late movements in this city does not stop here. It has encouraged the managers of the late Union movement at Washington to try it again. The Congressional circular was all well enough as far as it goes. We are not surprised that Mr. Clay should sign it. He has the courage, and has the popularity, to do anything. And it is well known that his sentiments have been repeatedly declared heretofore, in similar terms to this Congressional pledge. But as the basis for a Union party, this pledge is not broad enough, nor liberal enough, nor practical enough The object of a Union party should be concilia sen; this pledge is a pledge of coercion. It comprehends a simple demand for all the offices, all the pep, all the loaves and all the fishes, to begin with, as the rightful property of this new combination Nobody else is to be a member even of a State Legislature at two dollars a day. That makes it hard, cruel, and difficult to gulob down at a mouthful. And the question might very naturally arise, whether the member of Congress, or the voters of his district, have the power which is here assumed. It is not surprising, therefore, that the old heads and the young aspirants of the demo eratic party should decline to sign-as it is under stood they have declined-and without a cordial co-operation of the great body of the conservatives of both parties, no Union movement, upon any platform, can succeed. Upon such a narrow and contracted platform as this pldege or circular, there is no standing room for the rank and file.

The truth is just this. The political managers at Washington, in Congress, may as well 2 ve up the grame to their masters. Let the politicians walt awhile, at a levents. The people are in no hurry about it. We are getting along very well. What do we want just now with a Union party, when there is nothing to do ? All attempts to drum u one must fail till the people are ready. There may be a few outside politiciums anxious to fix up a raft of some sort to float ashere on ; but they must take their chance with the drill, and when the flood subsides, we shall have a carnival in the grand arrangements of the scrub race of 1852. If the people say a scrub race, let us have it. It will be sen thousand times more lateresting than a Union party.

in another column, a communication on the subject of steam navigation and the detention of the Aslastic. The article is interesting, and will pay our readers to peruse it, coming, as it does, from an anierienced engineer.

The Separate Assette. - We learn by telegrand that the steamship Arctic did not leave Halifes until vesterday afternoon. We need not there, sore, look for her arrival at this part before tomorrow evening, or Tumday morning

FATHER RUTCHUE AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY Nor DEAD YET. - The venerable old gentleman of the Union newspaper, at Washington, has waked up; and, to the relief of the country, he emphatically says: "We repeat, the democratic party is not dead, but sleepeth." And then, in the fashion of the ardeat young Virginian, he calls aloud: "Let it arise, and shake its invincible locks." But, in the North and in the South, the mutineers rise up, like Banquo, a d reply: " Shake not thy gory locks It is very true, as the ancient editor at me!" confesses, that the slavery questions " have con vulsed the old political parties, and, for a time, mixed their elements, in some States, in singular combinations." Let us glance, for a moment, a

this mixing of the elements. In Massachusetts, the democracy and the nullitiers have combined to secure the spoils; and we know not which is least creditable to the formerthe association with the fanatics, or the shuffling off from the contractafter the democracy have secured their share of the bargain. In New York the little magician, Prince John, the Eventus Post, and the Albeny Atlas, keep up the schisn with the bucktails of Tammany Hall. In Ohio there has, of late years, been quite an improvemen in the tone of feeling between democracy and free soil, resulting from the election of 1848. In Michigan, free soil holds the balance of power, and also Wisconsin and Iowa. In Missouri, the democratic disruption is complete. Nothing could be more hostile than Benton and anti-Benton. It Mississippi, the ultra Southern faction has carried off the strength of "the fierce democracy." corgia, the party has been destroyed upon the issues presented by the Nashville Convention; and its unity has been disturbed, even in Tennesse and the Old Dominion, upon the same propositions.

Blended, at present, in different quarters, with Northern nullifiers, Missouri whige, and Southern ultras, completely absorbed in some States, and hopelessly split in others, how is the democratic party to rise and shake itself? The thing is incredible, if not impossible. Yet Father Ritchie jumps out upon the balcony, and calls aloud-"Let it arise, and shake its invincible locks." "The democratic party is not dead, but alcepeth." But is has been sleeping in the arms of the Delilah of nullification in the North, and of disunion is the South; and like Sampson, when it shall rise to "shake its invincible locks," it will discover that it has been

Again: Upon what platform is the democratic party to rise ! "It sleepeth." Who is to wake it Can the democracy, North and South, unite on Cass, or Buchanan, or Woodbury, or Housten, or any other man ? Is not the old Baltimore platform broken to pieces? Will not the campaign of 1852 develope the strength of the outside factions, rather than extinguish them ! There is quiet now-comparative harmony : but it is the quiet of the armis tice, till the next campaign.

The administration holds quite as favorable ground on the Compromise measures, as the conservative branch of the democracy. Between them, in a Presidential contest, the administration, supported by Mr. Clay, or led by Mr. Clay, would indeed have the advantage. He is the champion of the late adjustment, as of the Miscouri and the tariff compromises. And upon what other capital than the slavery excitement can the democratic party rise ? The sub-treasury, the bank, the land distribution-the old party issues of Jackson's time-are settled or obsolete. We must have some new plat, forms, or between Union whigs and conservative democrats there will be no other ground of difference than the spoils.

The fact is, there is no use in the democratic arty rising until they can know what is to be done when they do rise. They had better sleer a little longer. Free farms, free soil, and the acmisition of Cuba, (to say nothing of Canada,) free trade, secession, and nullification, are all to be considered as elements in the campaign of '52. but of the prevailing confusion and dislocation of all the old party materials, we have but a year in which to re organize. But it is ridiculous to rise without a platform to stand on. As after the compromise of 1820, parties are undergoing a changetransition-revolution. A re-organization must follow it. If old politicians adhere to their old brokendown platforms, they will be set aside. The age is progressive-the popular mind cannot consent to fall back upon "obsolete ideas." We must have emething new, broad, and comprehensive-adapted to the age, the wants of the country, the state of the Union, and the great objects of the day. We must wait a little longer. Union meetings are good, as far as they go: but practically they are unavailing without organization. The spring and summer elections of the current year, will determine. to a great extent, the question of a Union party From the present complexion of things, the remain of the two old parties will prefer to act independently[till the necessity of a junction is imperative. But, at this particular time, it is abourd to call upon the democratic party to rise. It can't rise. can't combine-it can't organize. It has nothing to stand by--no platform--no leader--no principles as a national party. The case is beyond the management of politicisms. They must wait awhile is useless to rice without an organization.

But we suspect all that father Ritchie means, is to caution susceptible democrats against being reped into a Union party. It may be playing into the hands of this whig administration. The democrats must take care of committing themselves: for, even in the event of a scrub race, have they not a majority in the House and in the Senate

Lima our files of El Corres to the 7th of December. The political news of this republic is without interest. The only thing which secupies the public mind is the next Presidential election. General Echenique and General San Ramon are the two most prominent cundidates for the supreme magistracy of the country. El Corres, which appears to sustain the pretonsions of the first named, published, for several days, a letter, in which it is said that General Sun Bumon is not a native citizen of Peru, and could not be elected Presi-

We shall hear, in a few days, of the result of this ection, which was to have taken place on the 20th of

We have been unable to Sad in our Gler anything relative to the cobbers who, at the last advices, committed great depredations in the city of Lims. We may judge, by the rilence of El Corre, that tranutility had been restored, and the government had succeeded in restoring order in Line.

Concerns to Messacape-Reuse and Junes. - Parodi will appear at the Aster Place Opera House on Tuesday night, in an opera constructed on the story of 'Romeo and Junet' The music is by Belliah not we trust to have also, one or two of those gemely Zingarelli in which Paria was so eminent. The nonbra adorata would be particularly acceptable. Miss Virginia Whiting will appear for the first time on the stage in the owe of Julist and we anticipate for her no endingry success. She has one of the most amiable ordinies over known to the stage to encourage her in the difficult tack and we feel quite confident there-fore that her taionts will do all that we anticipate. The constion will be one of uncommon interest and the real which Parodi and Marciack have display ed towards an American vocalist will not be torest

ed towards an American vocalist will not be torgetten by the public.

Concert a Microsia.—This celebrated and narivalled hand announce an excellent programme for Monday evening. A great vertext of negro recoldies, which are always rendered with exquisite trate and harmony-instrumental performances, with selds on the vicin and guitar, burleague opera, splendid datolog, and every other feature of negro representations.

Frances Hannay Misseries.—A grandescred concert will essue of this evening and conducting the chain admission maney, we should not be surplied. It is the talented artists sho are to appear if the hold were created to enforation. Side Condulphi will sing a favorite air, at Dolle Guidami. Deniestif—Fr Precentle, from the Stabat Mater, by Herr P. Meyer, violis color by Leopoid Meyer, whose musical ability is well established. Miss Meyer and Miss Jones has very premising some beautiful duct. Miss Meyer and files Jones will sing some beautiful duct. Miss Meyer and Miss Jones has very premising some beautiful duct. Miss Meyer and Miss Jones has very premising some beautiful duct. Miss dones has very premising some beautiful duct.

The Collins' Line of Steamers.

The late passages of these steamers being such as to induce, with the public at large, impressions unfaverable to the capacities of these vessels for western pussages in the winter season, it is but justice to Mr. Collins, te the directors of this line, and to the American public, who have manifested so much interest and satisfaction in the hitherto performances of the pioneers of this line, that they should be set aright as o the cause which has led to the late interruptions in the homeward trips of the "Baltic" and "Arctic"

All of the vessels of this line consume fuel, pre rate for the power of their engines, in a less quantity than any marine steamers yet constructed in any country, and they also have capacity for the stowage of it som measurate with their consumption, in a proportion greater than has ever yet been attained or allotted to steamer for a like length of route. Their deficiency then, has not arisen from the causes that have com western passages, to put into Halifax, viz. undue con-sumption and insufficient capacity—but it has arisen from an undue estimate of the severity and difficulties of western passages at this season, and too much preference being given to freight; added to which, there was an error in the manner of working the furnaces of the "Baltic," which was not discovered until the consumption of coal had been such as to compel her to put in for a supply. Probably, the same error has en fallen into with the management of the boilers of

the "Arctic." There is another difficulty that these steamers, is common with all American steamers, are subjected to, and that is, the inexperience of their firemen. The importance of this point is one that cannot be appreciated by the public; but it is one pregnant with more oss of time, and waste of fuel, than I dare venture to assert with any confidence of its general credit. It has been said, and with truth, too, by those connected with the Cunard line, "Give us your vessels, and we will beat you a day;" and they might have added, and

save ten tons of coal per day.

Of the capacities of these vessels I am as cognisant s an intimate knowledge of the mechanical details of all of them, and a witness of the performance at sea (and in heavy weather, too) of one of them, can make me, and I have the fullest conviction of their unsurpassed qualities in speed and endurance. The recurrence of the error which has led to the Baltic and Arctic running short of fuel has siready been guarded against, and they will assume and maintain the post on they have the elements for, and which is one that will meet the fullest wishes of the country which has produced them.

Of the Atlantic, a knowledge of her capacities as a es boat, and of her endurance as a structure, induces the opinion that having become short of fuel, or her engines, probably her wheels, having failed her, she had been compelled to put back when near to this coast, and had not arrived in season to communicate with the Arctic, price to the sailing of this vessel on the 11th inst. If, however, neither of these causes have led to her non-arrival here, the failure is not from weakness or insufficient sea going qualities, but is one arising from causes not confined to this line, or American steam navigation. ENGINEER.

### Police Intelligence.

REPORT OF THE MURDERER OF DOMINICE LAMBRICHT AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE AFFALE. On Monday morning last, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

s young man by the name of Thomas Pritchard, accompanied by three others, entered the grocery store situated at No 76 Willet street, and while in the ctore, Pritcherd, to gratify some revenge he enter, tained sgainst the clerk in the store, by the name of Dominick Lambricht, selzed a two pound weight from the counter, and threw the same at Lambricht, which took effect on the left temple, thereby fracturing the skull, and causing death in a short time after. particulars were published at the time, on the holding of the inquest. The Police, since Mon. day have been actively engaged in search of the guilty party, and it was ultimately ascer. tained, on Friday night, by officers Nealis and Dowling of the 6th ward police, that William Thompson, allas "Butcher Bill," a well known individual about the live Points, was one of the parties concerned in the murder. Accordingly, during the night, the officers succeeded in arresting Thompson, and likewise Fre-derick Hearshill, or better known as "Three Engered Dutch." There two prisoners were conveyed to the 6th ward station house, and charged with the persetraany knowledge of the matter; but, after a while, they became alarmed for their own safety, and Thompson acknowledged that himself and two others were invited into the store in question, by Pritchard, to take a frink, and while in the store, standing by the counter, Pritchard seized the weight, and inflicted the blow which cansed the death of Lambricht. After confereing thus far, Thompson agreed to show the officers the house where Pritchard could be found. He said he did not know the number, but it was somewhere did not know the number, but it was somewhere in Elizabeth street and he could peint out the house, if the officers would take him along. Thempson was accordingly secured with a pair of handcuffe, and in the custody of officers Nealis, Dowling, Birgham and Duffy, who provided themselves with dark lanterns and clubs, for the expedition. At one o'clock in the merning, they started from the station house, guided by Thompson—the officers, with eager thearts, to surprise the accused nurderer, and surrender him up to justice. The party moved along clowly and quietly until arriving at a five story building situated in Edizabeth street, near Broome. Here, Thompson halted, examined the entrance, and exclaimed, in a low tone of voice, "this is the place." Thompson then proceeded along the entry closely followed by the officers on tiptee, and ascended up stairs to the fourth floor, aided by the glimmer, every now and then, of a dark lantern. On arriving at the fourth story. Thompson said, 'notify boys,' Here, this is the room where your man is pointing to a door nearly opposite. One of the officers touched the door as easy as possible, and found it locked. No sooner was this done, than the sound of femals voices were heard inside the room, a knock was then given on the door and a female voice inside arked, who's there!! Open the door said the officer. What do you want! was the reply. The police wast to come in was the answer of the officer, and there stood in the room, an old woman and three young women her daughters. The officers and there stood in the room, an old woman and three young women her daughters. The officer and the house. The officers have been read to the house and change of him, and desired he was not in the house. The officers have been read to be tween two boxes. The police very soon satiroted him from his crampacidus and examined their exciting search. Corone Geer yesterday morning was notified and the accused partles were brought before him Pritchard has been identified as the one who indicted the blow, in Elizabeth street and he could point out the house, if the officers would take him along.

offered by the Common Council for the arrest and conviction of the unity parties which amount it is said will be paid to the offerer making the arrest.

Charge of False Pretences, differers Stephens and Evans arrested on Friday a young man, by the name of G if Found, on a warrant broad by Jostice Obsern wherein be stands charged with having obtained from Mr. Robert W. Wild. of No. 149 Brendway, a bill of goods amounting to mear \$1.700 by false and fraudulent representations as a treeth in the affidavit that Mr. Fowns called at the store of the compainment in May 1800, and which to purchase a bill of goods on credit and is order to effect the purchase a bill of goods on credit and is order to effect the purchase a bill of goods on credit and is order to effect the purchase a bill of goods on credit and is order to effect the purchase and industriant was design a good business and Habilities. On the strength of these representations helicities the protect of the purchase and of the store of many the part of the goods, and parted with the purposery. The goods have mover been paid for since which time it has been uncertened that almost immediately after the property was delivered. Found dispessed of if or much less than he spread to pay thereby, as alleged, defrauding Mr. Wild noted the property. The accused was conveyed before a magistrate, who committed him to prison to await a further examination.

Therefore the effect of the children street Jews, by the names of John Schild. John J. Ger, and Abraham Tittenharder, who stood charged with violently associating Peter. Nell residing at No. 50 James street. It seems that Nell was passing along that has been dead to enter the elething and paying the manney, the cost and pants were packed up in opper. Nell however before leasing the store, thought be would take about the payer, he discovered an inferior article instead of the violating he has absented and refuned to take them. The proprieter of the store contended that the clothing was the same as purchased which the c

coursed presented the check at the bank on Wednes day, and so well was the signature imitated that the buler, at first, was going to cash it, but suspected something was wrong, from the appearance of the accused. The police were sent for, who, on question-ing the man, concluded the check to be forged. Mr. Pogsley being at present out of town, Heritage was committed to prison by Justice Bleakley for exami-nation.

committed to prison by Justice Bleakley for examination.

An Assault with a Slung Shot.—Captain Slivey, of the First ward police, arrested yesterday a man by the name of Charles Quinn who keeps a public house at Nos. 3 and 5 Washington street, on a charge of violently assaulting and beating a sailor by the name of James Squires, with a slung shot, thereby indicting several severe and dangerous wounds on the head. The injured man was conveyed to his residence, and is not expected to survive the injury. The magistrate held the accured to ball, in the sum of \$1,000, to answer the charge at court.

Re appointment—Captain William A. Haggerty, of the Seventh ward police, was, yesterday, re-appointed to office, by Mayor Kingsland. It is a good appointment.

the Seventh ward police, was, yesterday, re-appointed to office, by Mayor Kingsland. It is a good appointment.

A Dark offair in the Custom House.—Yesterday morning two negroes by name! Henry Flotcher and James Floyd, two of the body guard attaches, in charge of the subtreasury, or other matters as much in importance, at the CustomHouse, got into an afray with each other eriand as Floyd was the largest and most powerful of the two, Flotcher in order to frighten off his assailant, drew a pistol which he discharged at him, the ball passing just over hi-liced and lodging itself in the wal. This attempt to destroy life so enraged Floyd, who at first pitched upon his antagonist with a pair of tongs, and then with a piece of wood causing many severe contunions on the face and head. Firther, after the drubbing, was arrested by the Police and conveyed before the magistrate, who committed him to prison in default of bail. During the aiternoon, however, Mr. Hugh Maxwell, the collector, appeared at the police court and entered into the required security and Henry was dicharged from custody.

City Intelligence.

Exponence of the Ordenances—The Eleventh ward police seem resolved to carry out the order of the Mayor in reference to the city ordinances. The following persons were taken into custody on Friday by the officers and assistant captain Cameron of that ward brought to the police court, and fined Si each for throwing either ashes, garbage, bones or straw in the sheet—Michael Reynolds, Elianbeth Boylan, Catharine Boylan, Catharine Mellon, Barbara Harold, Jane Dufly, and John Lessen. Maria Fields was also arrested by officer Lynn but discharged by Allerman Miller. Elizabeth Hoylan was looked up in default of payment of the fine. Capt Stevenson of the Sixteenth ward, also arrested six men for carting dirt from the open lots across the curbstones and sidewalks of the streets, and els more, for the same offence, yesterday morning. They were all brought before Judge McGrath, fined three dollars each, and committed in detault of payment. They were bringing this dirt, which they stole from the owners or the open lots, for filling stuff at the Hudson River Rathroad depot, in Thirty-first street. for which they were receiving so much per load. This practice is very general all over the upper part of the city, and particularly in the Sixteenth ward.

the upper part of the city, and particularly in the Sixteenth ward.

Burns' Farival.—Last evening was held by the Rurns' Club, at the Astor House, the anniversary of the birth day of Robert Burns—the national poet of Sociard. The feetival was worthy of the poet and the enlightened nation with whose annals his memory is entwined. The dinner was magnificent—in the best style of Stetron & Coleman. Dodworth's band was in attendance. The evening passed over in harmony and refined pleasure—in the full enjoyment of "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." We reserve details for to-morrow; but there was one peculiarity we wish to mention—the Beston Burns' Club to sated the New York Club by telegraph, and was toasted in return. The transmission of the teast from Boston only eccupied fifteen minutes from the time it was proposed till it was received at the Astor House. The singing of the glorious lays of old Sectland was truly delightful. The boarders of the Astor House were attracted by the enthusiasm of the constent and on tinued spectators from the core flow till an attracted hour.

DEATH BY DROWNING - Coroner Geer held an inquest Dearm as Drowning.—Coroner Geer held an inquest.
on Friday, at the foot of Grand street, on the body of
Thomas Reed—born in Ireland, aged 35 years—whose
body was found in the water, at the foot of said street.
The deceased, it is believed, fell from the dock, the
night previous, and was drowned. Verdict accord-

ingly.

Rescued room Drowning,—A man named Lewis was rescued from drowning yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, at the foot of Chambers street, by officers Campbell and

Kenyon.

A San Accident.—On Friday morning, as some workmen were erecting a derrick to hoist stome, in front of a building situated in Fourteenth street, the derrick feel and crushed the legs of one of the laborers, in a terrible manner. The name of the unfortunate man is Joseph Lowery. His associates conveyed him to the City Hospital. There is but little hope of his

recovery.

Accions.—A man named Joseph Laner, residing at No. 16 avenue D. fell from the second story of a building in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, about 11 o'clock yesterday forencon, breaking both his legs. He was attended by Dr. Thempson, of No. 54 West Fitteenth street, and taken to the hospital by officer Lefferts.

Supreser Invantoing.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a dead child was found at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, North river, by officer Hough, of the Sixteenth ward police. It appeared to be but a lew hours old, and had been but a short time in the water. It was rolled up in a piece of carpet, and a rope fastened

was rolled up in a piece of carpet, and a rope fastened sround it, with a loop on the end, to which a weight had been attached. It was sent to the dead house at

DANGER OF A BrORK FALLING .- The store No. 205 Duane street, five stories high, and twenty-seven foot front recently erected by Dr. Whipple, and now occu-pied as a storage for beer, appears to be in a dangerous cendition. The front and rear walls are badly crack-ed, particularly the front, which is opened in several places. The building has evidently settled. The citi-zers in the neighborhood are slarmed about it.

Before Hon, Judge Daly.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE ON THE ALLEGED GROUND OF
FREYIOUS MARRIAGE.

Jan. 25 - Linden vs. Linden.—The case for Mrs. Linden the defendant, was resumed. Joseph Spence deposed that he was present at Thompson's, in Broadwar, on one occasion when John Craig was the subject

war, on one occasion when Junn Graig was the subject of conversation; Margaret Knox, the witness examined for the plaintiff, was there, and Mrs. Killam was there also; Mrs. Killam asked Margaret Knox if she know John Graig; she artwered that she did; Mrs. Killam asked her if he had a wife in Ireland, and she said he

slac; Mis Killam arked Margaret Knox if she know John Craig; the artwered that she did; Mrs. Killam asked her if he had a wife in Ireland, and she said he had, and had two children.

On crose-camination, the witness said he was Mrs. Linden's brother-in-law.

Mary Craig, daughter of the defendant by her first husband, and aged fourteen years, depoted that she had never seen her father; had never heard where he was, or whether he was alive or not.

On crose examination, she said her mother, the defendant, never told her anything about having a hushand named John Craig.

Robert Blythe deposed that he knows Linden and Mrs. Linden, knew them before their marriage; was present at their wedding in New York. The magistrate (Alderman Lee) who married them, asked Mrs. Linden if she was ever married before; she said she was, to a man in Ireland named Craig, and that she did not know whether he was dead or alive; she said the last the heard of him was that he had enlisted for a soldier and that it was upwards of five years since she had heard anything from him; the magistrate told her she was at liberty to marry any other man, by the law of the United Scates, Linden did not any anything, to my knowledge, on that occasion, the lady went by the name of Maria Craig.

On crose-camination, the witness said that Mr. Linden was accompanied by an officer to the magistrate; saw him taken from the piscon and brought before the bar at he conne of Third street and the Bowery. (It appears that Mr. Linden was at the time confined in prison on a charge of having seduced the defendant, and of being the lather of a child of which she was at her present and the Bowery. (It appears that Mr. Linden was at the time confined in prison on a charge of having seduced the defendant, and of being the lather of a child of which she was seven to be a constituted in prison on a charge of having seduced the defendant, and of being the lather of a child of which she came to this country in 1840 or 41; I did not know how old the child was; she had two chi

hendant, calling upon them not to justify the plaintiff in casting the defendant of to become a wanderer on the streets.

Mr. Jas. T. Smith summed up on the part of the plaintiff, commenting with severity on the conduct of Mr. Linden and the circumstances under which his client was compelled to enter into the marriage state with the defendant, and which he did rather than remain an inmate of the prison where he was placed by the cath of this woman who charged him with being the father of her child. The learned counsel then referred to the testimony, and contended that the fact of John Craig being still aire has been proved by witnesses who saw him as late as 1840 in Ireland. He also suggested that if John Craig were dead, the defendant could have proved it to the satisfaction of the jury, and had they applied to this court during the time the tot has been yending—now nearly two years—Mr. Linden would have been obliged to advance \$100, if necessary, to send a commission to Ireland to take evidence of his death, if he were dead.

Councel for the defendant offered several propositions, on which he asked the count to charge; amongst them was than the jury should find for the legitimacy of the child of Linden and Mrs. Linden.

Mr. J. M. Smith said he would relieve them on that point. The plaintiff did not wish to illegitimatize the child, he sought its custody; he wanted it from the mother.

Councel for defence further submitted that the plain-

chies the rought mother.

Countril for defence further submitted that the plaintiff had not proved that the marriage corremony between the defendant and Craig was solomoized by a priest, hely orders; and also that defendant was not bound to leave a commission to prove that John Craig was

Grad.

The judge charged the jury at considerable length, elearly expounding the law as applicable to suite of this kind, and the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant. Movements of Distinguished People.

Movements of Distinguished People.

Rev. Esmuel Cork, New Haven, Henry Peck, do.,

Psmuel Metcalf, Esq., Morristown, W. S. Costou, Havens, R. B. Hallowsy, Washington, were among the

arrivel, yesterday, at the Coico Place Hotel.

F. A. Jehnston, Canada, W. Walker, Philadelphia,

S. Hand, Buffslor, Geo. Abbott. Boston, Z. Richards,

Et. Louis, J. Jamieson, do.; A. Brake, U. S. N., ar
tived, yesterday, at the Living House.

J. Haywerd, Roston, J. Hutchinson, do.; J. Devin,

Esitimers, R. Davis, Wordester, W. W. Harrison, Con
nactiont, H. Dower, Restin, were smong the arrivals,

yesterday, at the Asion House

R. R. Curhman, U. S. N.; J. Pakerson, St. Louis; O.

S. Johnson, Alabama; J. Kell, Georgie, J. B. Curtis,

Bostop, arrived yesterday, at the American,

Religious Intelligence.

Universalist Church, Fourth street-Rev. Dr. Masock morning.

Congregational Church, Sixteenth street—Rev. W.
toosevelt, evening.
Congregational Church, Hammond street—Rev. Dr. atten, evening. Universalist Church, Orchard street—Rev. C. H. Fay,

M. E. Church, Mulberry street—Rev. Dr. Olin, mornng. Stuyveeant Institute, Broadway-Rev. Mr. Wellingon, morning.

Constitution Hall, Broadway—Mrs. Bishop, afternoon.

Baptist Church, Chrystie street—Rev. Isaac Har-

rington. Presbyterian Church, Mercer street—Rev. Dr. Smlth. evening. Baptist Church, Grand street—Rev. D. M. Graham, evening.

evening.

The Ray, F. H. Rutledge, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Taliahasses, has been elected hisbop of the diocess of Florida

Rev. William R. Chapman, late of New York city, was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Aurora. Cayuga ccunty, N. Y., on Wednesday, December 25th, by the Presbytery of Cayuga.

Mr. James Morton, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, was ordained to the work of an evangelist by the Third Presbytery of New York, on Sabbath evening, Jan. 12th, at the Houston street Church.

Rev. A. S. Wells, for six years agent of the A. B. C.

the Third Presbytery of New York, on Sabbath evening, Jan. 12th, at the Houston street Church.

Rev. A. S. Wells, for six years agent of the A. B. C. F. M., and district secretary for Michigan and Northern Indiana, has resigned his office in connection with the beard, and accepted the call of the Presbyterian Church in Lima, Indiana, and of the church in Sturge's Prairie, Mich.

Rev. Henry M. Field, son of Rev. Dr. Field, of Stockbridge, and termerly of St. Louis, has received an unanimous call to the venerable Congregational Church of West Springfield, Mass., to which Dr. Lathrop once ministered. His installation is to take place on the 5tth, and Dr. Vermilye, of this city, also formerly pastor of the church is to preach the sermon.

Mr. M. P. Case has received a unanimous call to the pastoral care of the Congregational church and society in Cornwall, Vt.

Rev. J. B. M. Bailey, of South Attleboro', Mass., has resigned his pastoral charge, on account of ill health. Frot. J. Eutler, of Norwish, Vt., has received an invitation from the church and society in Danvers, lately unfer the charge of Rev. Mr. Field, to become their pastor.

Rev. Albert Cole has been dismissed from the pastor of charge of the Congregational church in Winslow.

Albert Cole has been dismissed from the pasto

Vt.

Rev. Robert McGuigan, late of the free church of Scotland has accepted a call from the churches of Union and Kosauque, lowa.

Rev. W. O. McPhoeters has received and accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Marshall. Mo.

Rev. Ramuel C. Logan, tormerly of South Hanover, Indiana, has accepted an invitation to labor with the church in Contamine. Mich.

The Rev. Samuel Cooke has entered upon his duties as rector of at Eartholomew's church, N. Y.

Rev. George Lewis Flatt, of S. O. has accepted a call as assistant minister of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Rev. John C. McChe.

Y. The Rev. John C. McCabe has resigned his former have in Smithfield, and accepted a call to the rector-The Rev. John C. McCabe has resigned his former charge in Smithfield, and accepted a call to the rector-ship of St. John's church, Hampton, Va. Kev. S. Chipman Thrail has resigned the rector-hip of Grace Church, Elizabethport, and accepted a call to that of Trinity church, Camdon, Oneida county.

## Common Connell.

BOARD OF ALBERMEN.

JAN. 24.—This Board met at the usual hour; M. Morgans, President, in the chair.

PETITIONS REPERED.

Of Isane Randall and others to have the sidewalkein Twelfth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue, flagged and repaired where required.

Of the Atlantic Hose Company, No. 14, for a new encise.

of Robert Davis, to be reinstated in the Fire Depart-

A communication was referred, coming from the A communication was reterred, coming from the Counsel to the Corporation, on the subject, whe-ther, by the law establishing the Police Department, a policeman, appointed to fill a vacancy cocasioned by resignation, malfarance, or removal from the ward, can hold his office for four years, or only fer the unex-pired term of his predecessor.

policeman, appointed to fiff a vasaney occasioned by resignation maifesance, or removal from the ward, can hold his office for four years, or only for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

A further communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, calling the attention of the Common Council to the necessity of an application to be made to the Legislature, at its present session, for the transfer, to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, of all the papers and reports now in the custody of the Clerk of Appeals, relative to the widening or oponing of streets, avenues and squares, or other public places, in the city. Referred FA communication from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies relative to building Engine No. 44, was received and ordered on file.

Before the About the Commissioner of Concurring with the Board of Assistants in resolution to light Amos street between West street and Greenwich avenue, and Barrow street between Houston and Bleecker streets, with gas. Also, in favor of lighting the Bloomingdale read from Fortieth to Sixtlein street. Also, adverse to the petition of the Trustees of the Rutger's street Church for a gas lamp to be placed on the side entrance of said Church. Of the Committee on Roads alvaire to the opening of Seventy-seventh street from Third and Fourth avenues. Also, adverse to grading and working Seventieth street from Tenth avenue to Hudson river at the expense of the city. Annual report of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, for the year 1800, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Report from the City Inspector in reference to nuisances in niseteenth ward, was referred to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies cause the side walks on the northerly side of Tenth street, from the City Inspector in reference to nuisances in niseteenth ward, was referred to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies cause the side walks on the northerly side of Tenth street, between avenues A and B, be fenced in under the direction of the street commissioner.

Resolved, That the vacan

pursuance of the covenants contained in their lease, recently granted by the Common Council, and that said removal take place on or before the 1st day of

May next, 1881.

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appropriated from this Board, to inquire into the expepointed from this Board, to inquire into the expediency and necessity of the opening or extending Chambers street to the East River. The President appointed Aldermen Onkiey, Sturtevant and Griffin, as the committee.

as the committee.

Resolved. That the Committee on Ordinances be directed to report to this Beard an ordinance empowering the Comptroller to lease the wharves, piers, and slips of the city, that may not be disposed of by private contract, at public auxilion.

The Beard then adjourned until five o'clock on Monday at tenson. Monday a terneon

Duc. 24.—The Board met; present the President, and a quorum of members.

Petition of Philip Cleary, for compensation for damage done to his carriage by falling into a hole in Fourteenth street. Referred.

Of sundry persons, to have the sidewalks in West street, between Vestry and Harrison streets, repaired. Referred.

Referred.

Referred.

Several other petitions were presented and referred.

A remonstrance of John Simpson, and 17 others,
was presented, adverse to extending the rails of the
Harlem Railread to the routherly end of the Park.
Laid on the tuble. Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies cause Forty third street to be repaired from Ninth avenue to Hudson river. Adopted.

Report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of con-

Report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring in the resolution to grant permission to the New York and Harism Railroad to continuatheir track to the southern extremity of the Park. Referred back. Petition of Samuel Crawford, for permission to erect an iron stairway in front of lot Broad street. Laid on the table.

Resolution to repair the house of Hose Company No. 20, in Ann street. Concurred in.
Resolution to light North Moore street, from West Broadway to the North Freet, with gas. Concurred in. Petition of J. J. Van Peit and others, for removal of manure heeps between Thirteenth and Sixteenth streets and first avenue and the East river. Petition granted by the Board of Aldermen. This Board concurs.

Berolution to effer a reward of five hundred dollars. for the arrest of the murderer of Dominick Lambrocht, who was killed on Monday morning last, at No. 78 Willet street. Concurred in.

Jan 15.—The Board met at 14 o'clock. Present-the President in the chair, and a quocum of members

the President in the chair, and a quocum of members in their places.

Pattrion of W. G. Smith, for lease for buildhead, foot of Stanton street. East River. Referred.

REPORTS OF COMMUNICAL.

Report of the committee on Roads, on concurrence, to fill in and grade Eighth avenue, from 120th to 120th atreet. Concurred in.

atreet. Concurred in.

Resolution to have the sidewalk on north side of fifty first sereet, from Eighth to Tenth avenue flagged.

Referred. Referred.

Resolution to have curb and gutter stones set in 126th street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues. he

Resolved. That the committee on Repairs and Sug-Resolved. That the committee on Repairs and Supplies be directed to pave one block of the carriageway of Broadway, or such other street as they may lesignate in the following manner:—To be exercised to the depth of twenty one inches Then, on a bed of gravel, pave with coppleateness nine inches in depth. This pavement to be covered with three inches of clear gravel, and then again pavel with coppleatenes nine inches in depth. The expense of the work to be taken from the appropriation for repairing streets. Referred. Resolved. That the slips on the north and south side of pier, tool of Beach recet, be excavated to the depth of ten seet, at low water mark. Referred. Besolution to enquire into the expediency of diminicaling the width of the sidewalks on the casterly and wasterly side of the park. Referred.

Beschitten to repair the pavement in First street, between axenue A and First axenue. Adopted.

RIOT NEAR FRONT ROYAL, VA - The Irish work-men employed on the Winebester and Front Royal turnpike got lado a fraces last week, near the lat-ler place. One man was struck on the head with a hammer, and instantly killed. Several men were seriously wounded. The ring-leaders have been stressed, and ledged in the Warren county int.

Rallways to New York City. increasing traffic of the New York rail-

roads has suggested to us the propriety of giv a brief sketch of the three lines that run into this city, namely, the Harlem, New Haven, and Hudson River lines. As a general remark we may observe, that the directors of two of these railroads (the Hudson River company, as yet, have not had time,) do not kept pace with the pirit of the age, the relative position of New York, or the progress of traffic, in the erection of suitable termini, or depots. Until lately, the termini were a disgrace to the Empire City. They are a little better now, but by no means to be regarded as among the ernaments of the city, as they ought to be. When we compare them with the magnificent structures in Boston, a city whose wealth is far inferior, and whose population is only a little more than one-fourth of that of Gotham, we feel ashamed for the taste and public spirit of our railroad directors. In "the City of Notions" these buildings are pointed out to strangers as something to be proud of. Here we feel rather disposed to hide them from visiters. In England, too, the extent, accommodation and magnificence of the termini cast our buildings into the shade. The new station house of the Harlem Railroad, at the junction of Chatham. and Centre streets, is a vast improvement on the wretched old building which formerly stood on its site; but it is far from what it ought to be. The depot of the Hudson River Railroad, in Thirty-first street, is an exception to the general rule. As as solidity, espacity and utility go, it is a not structure, and does great credit to the director structure, and does great creat to the arectors, but it wants elegance and ornament. We have every hope, however, that both these companies will advance in a few years, and will not perant our railroad termini to be any longer a reproach to the city. As for the New Haven Railroad directors, their progress is so slow and snail-like, and they are now so far behind the age, that we have but little expectation of living long enough to see anything emanate from them deserving the name of improvement.

We shall now proceed to give a separate sketch of each road :-

of each road:—

THE HARLEM

Was the first established, the charter of the company having been obtained in 1829, and a portion of the track opened for the conveyance of passeagers in 1832. The portion first opened extended fro the Bowery, just above the Bowery Theatre, through the Fourth avenue, to Thirty-second street, through the Fourth avenue, to Thirty-second street, whither the cars were drawn by horses. A Thirty-second street, it enters the first cutting into the solid rock at Morris Hill, and then proceeds to the tunnel under Prospect Hill, York-Thirty-second street, it enters the first cutting into the solid rock at Morris Hill, and then proceeds to the tunnel under Prospect Hill, Norkville, which is 595 feet long, 24 wide; and 21 high, and being out in the solid rock, required no masonry in its construction. It cost \$9,000. Thence it proceeds to Harlem, crossing the river over a substantial bridge to Wetchester county. To meet the increased amount of business caused by the connexion of the New Haven with the Harlem line, the company have creeted, at Thirty-second street, a handsome engine house. It is of brick, with sixteen sides, and three cutralces, its diameter being 126 feet, and that of the turn table 35 feet. The building will accommodate sixteen engines, with their tenders. Near Yorkville, on this line, is a receivoir of the Croton Water Works, containing thirty-five acres, enclosed with a substantial high wall. Hartem, from which the road takes its name, was founded by the Dutch in 1658, and is still principally inhabited by them. At Twenty-seventh street, the company creeted a large building for the freightage business, and sheds for the horses; of which, at the present time, they employ a stud of 200. The line remained unextended for some time, no addition or improvement being made to it. At length, the great advantage which would be felt by business men if the line were extended more into the heart of the city, caused a number of persons to take it up, and finally the track was brought through Broome street and Centre atteet, to the junction of Chatham street, with the latter. The block of building at the corner of these streets was bought, and a portion used for the purposes of a station. About stricet and Centre street, to the junction of Chatham street, with the latter. The block of buildings at the corner of these streets was bought, and a pertion used for the purposes of a station. About the same time, the small four-wheeled cars were put on the line, for the passenger traffic in the city. From seven o'clock in the moraing, until eight in the evening, one of these cars starts from the City Hall every five minutes, after which, until midnight, they continue running every fifteen minutes. This arrangement has been found to be of the greatest convenience to persons living up towe, and the amount of traffic has been correspondingly large. The distance from the City Hail to Twenty-seventh street, is about 2½ miles, and the lare charged is only six cents. These cars stop at any point on the route desired, to take up and set down passengers, though it would be most desirable if they were permitted to stop only at the cross-walks-of-streets. To give some idea of the amount of business done, we may mention that the receipts for passenger traffic up to Twenty-seventh street, on one Sunday, some time ago, were \$14,000, and each car averaged about \$65. Further improvements are now proposed by the company. They wish to extend the track round to the point of the Park, and in place of the former incommodious and shabby station, a large handsome four-storied building is nearly completed. The city track has been also laid with the improved raif, and there is now a turn out into Grand street to the Bowery, the route for all cars going up, while these coming down proceed by Broome street as formerly. Thus the former delay and colisions caused by the meeting of the cars at so sharp an angle will be avoided in future. The line has been extended to Dover Plains, a distance of fifty-three miles, and a large freightage business combeen extended to Dover Plains, a distance of fifty three miles, and a large freightage business com-

three miles, and a large freightage business commerced.

THE NEW HAVEY LARE

Was next established, being incorporated in 1814.

The New York terminus is at the corner of Breadway and Canal street, containing a ticket office, waiting rooms for passengers, and accommedation for cars. The company have leased the old gas house lot, at the corner of Canal and Centre streets, which for a long time past has been an eye sore in this part of the cuty, sud put up on its site a freight house. The way in which Canal and Centre streets are occuped and encumbered by the cars and freight of this company, is a source of general complant among our citizens. Canal, from Broadway in Centre, and Centre, from Canal to Broome, are almost wholly monopolized. In Canal, the middle of the street is blocked up with freight trains, buggage carts, and wagons, so as to prevent the use of the street cither to private cardiages or the cartaness of the city, while the side walk in front of the

gage carts, and wagons, so as to prevent the use of the street either to private carriages or the cartinous of the city, white the side walk in front of the depot is covered with boxes of all kinds, leaving ne passage whatever for the pedestrian. We rather think that this matter comes under the ordinances which Mayor Kingeland has expressed his determination to enforce. It remains to be seen whether this company is to be an exception, and whether this company is to be an exception, and whether they are to have the exclusive use of the streets. The way in which the trains are permitted to pass without a guide round the corner of Brooms and Centre (by their own momentum, the horses being upcland from them) is a terror to the people residing in that quarter. This, too, we should think, comes under the surveillance of the police. It will be too late to stop it when lives are loss.

From the terminus, corner of Ganal street and Broadway, this line proceeds down Canal street, and joins the rails of the Harlem Company, and from this point to Williamsbridge the New Haven care pass over the Harlem rails. For this privilege, the New Haven pay the Harlem Company and average sum of 10 cents per passanger, and for the additional service of drawing their cars as far as Thairy-second street, they pay a further sum of 22 per car. By this arrangement the maintenance of a horse establishment, stables, &c., kas been saved to the company; and the necessity for the New Haven Company; to the Harlem Company, for the namual sum of \$2,000.

The named sum of \$2,000.

for the annual sum of \$2,000.

The third road,

Was opened in 1849, and is now in operation, from
the cerner of Hadson and Chambers streets toFoughkeepste, a distance of 73 miles, an extension
of the line being in progress to Albany, which,
when completed, will enable travellers to reach the
latter place in four hours. The terminus in Hadson
street is a neat building, provided with every accommodation for the convenience of passengers,
from whence the cars run up Hudson to Canal,
and theree, along the river's edge, to Thirty-first
street, to which point of the lune the cars are
arrawn by horses, and thence to Poughkeepsic by
steam. At Thirty-first street there is a grand dejot, of which we gave a full description, a short
time ago, in the Herold. The amount of traffic on
this line is very large, amounting to nearly 2,600
passengers daily, and when the extension belionay
is completed it will be much larger. The passenger
cars are by far the most elegant and commodous cars are by far the most elegant and commodious of any running from New York. In consequence of a gent perion of this line being laid on the bank of the lindson river, considerable expense has

cank of the lindson river, considerable expense has been incurred in the formation of embankments, to resist the effects of freet and flood.

There appears to be a very general feeing that it has line were extended into Broadway, at some part below Fallon effect, that it would be a great public advantage, relieving Broadway to a vast amount of the pressure that now so inconveniently blocks up that great thoroughfare, while it would afferd a great convenience to our down town merchanics in fact, the line course to extend to the counts in fact, the line ought to extend to the fattery, thus according the whole length of the lained streng the North Fiver. Of course, the omnibus interest will oppose this improvement with all its might.

The Provident has recognized Theophiel de Ratte as Consul et Switzerland, at can Francisco, in California.